Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

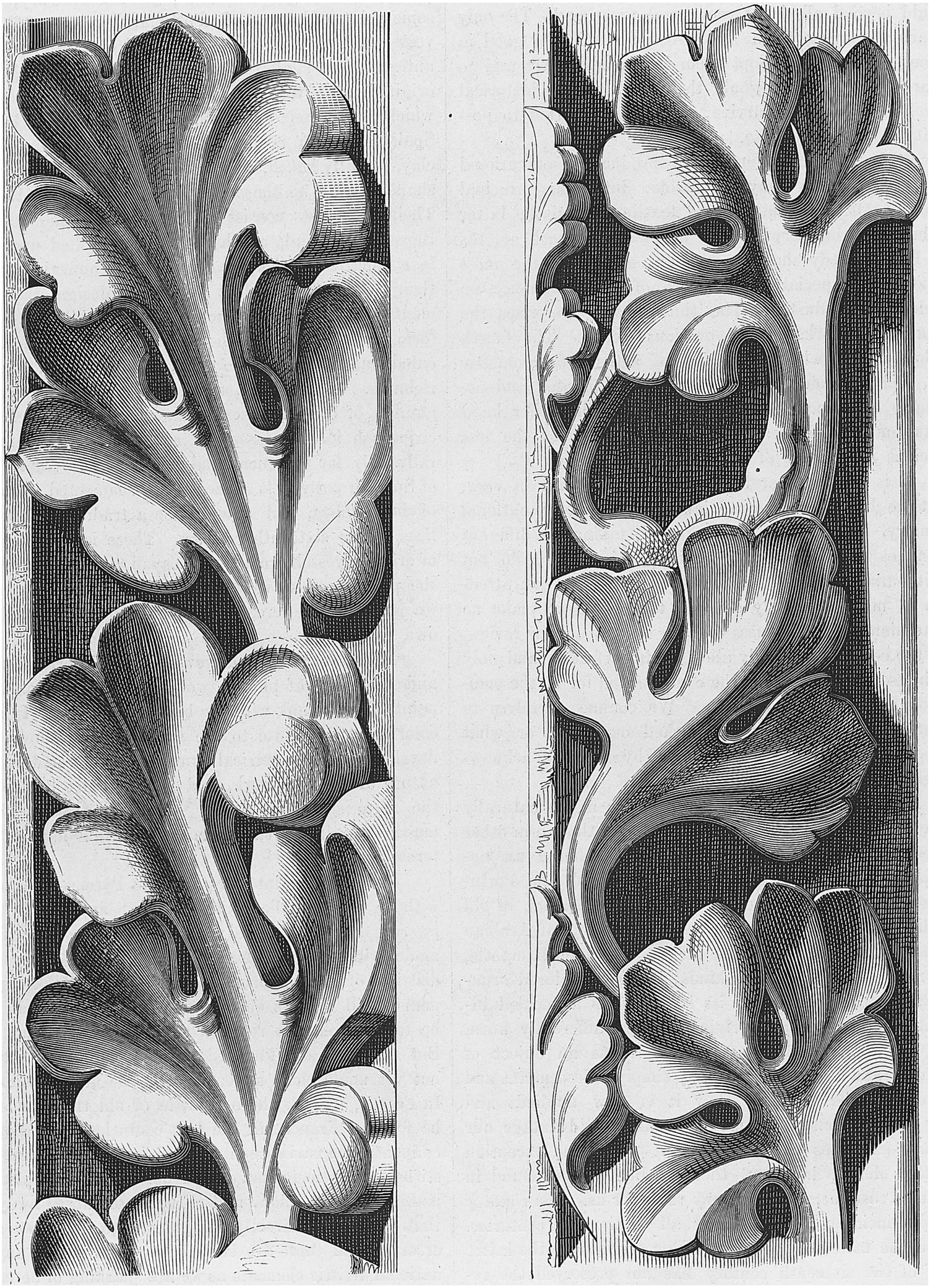
Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

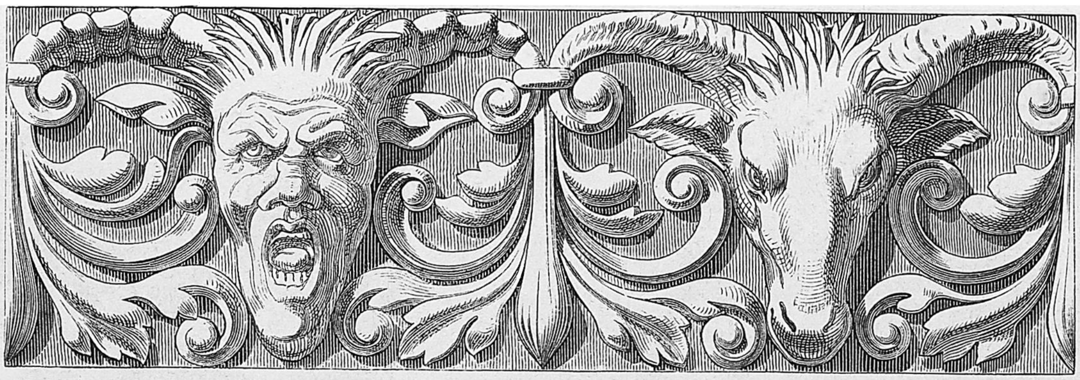
Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

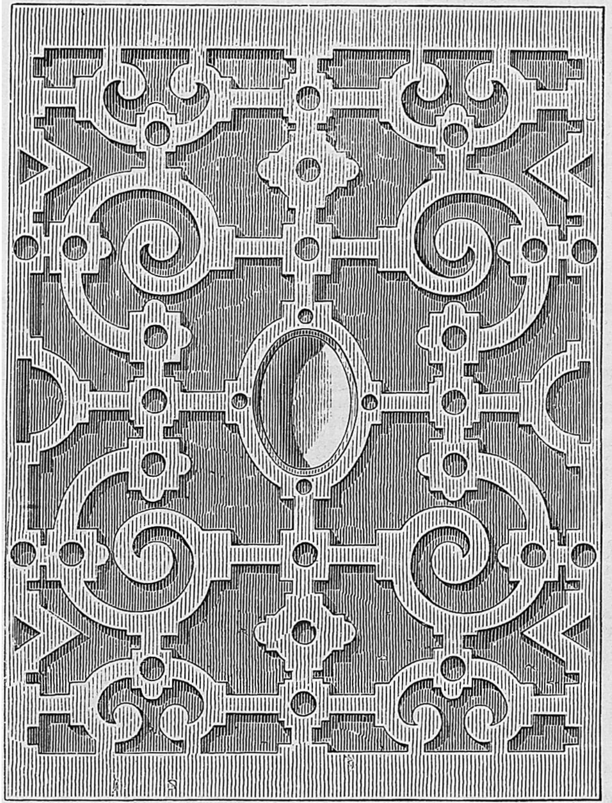
SPECIMENS OF ORNAMENTATION.



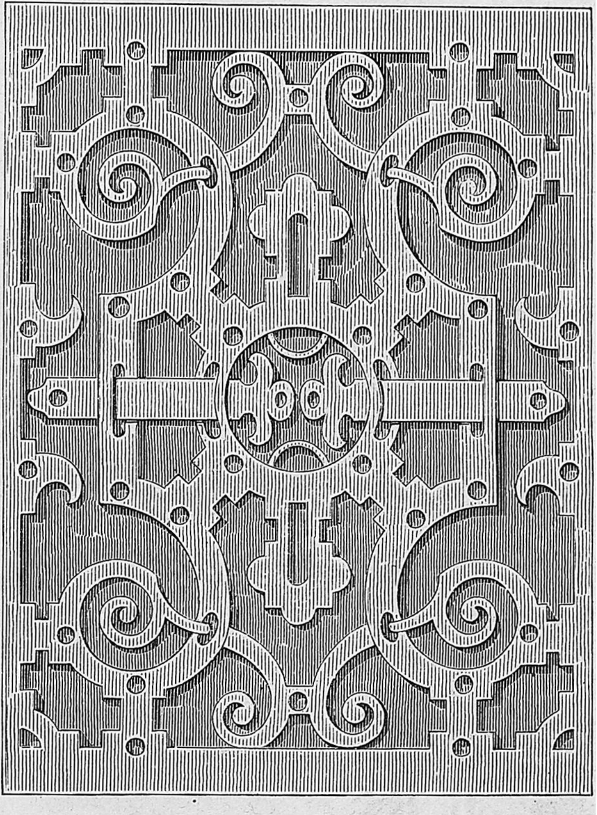
Nos. 1 and 2. Gothic Ornaments; XIII. century.



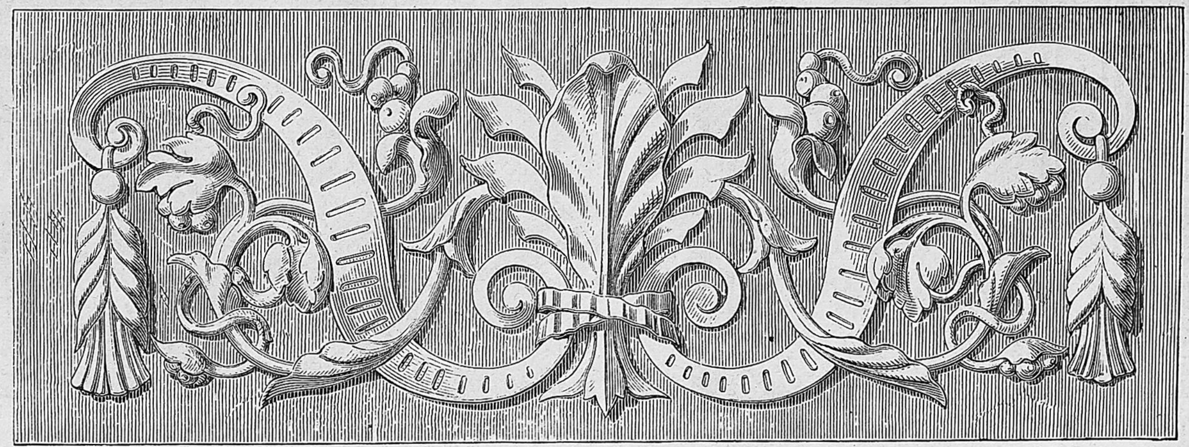
No. 3.



No 5.



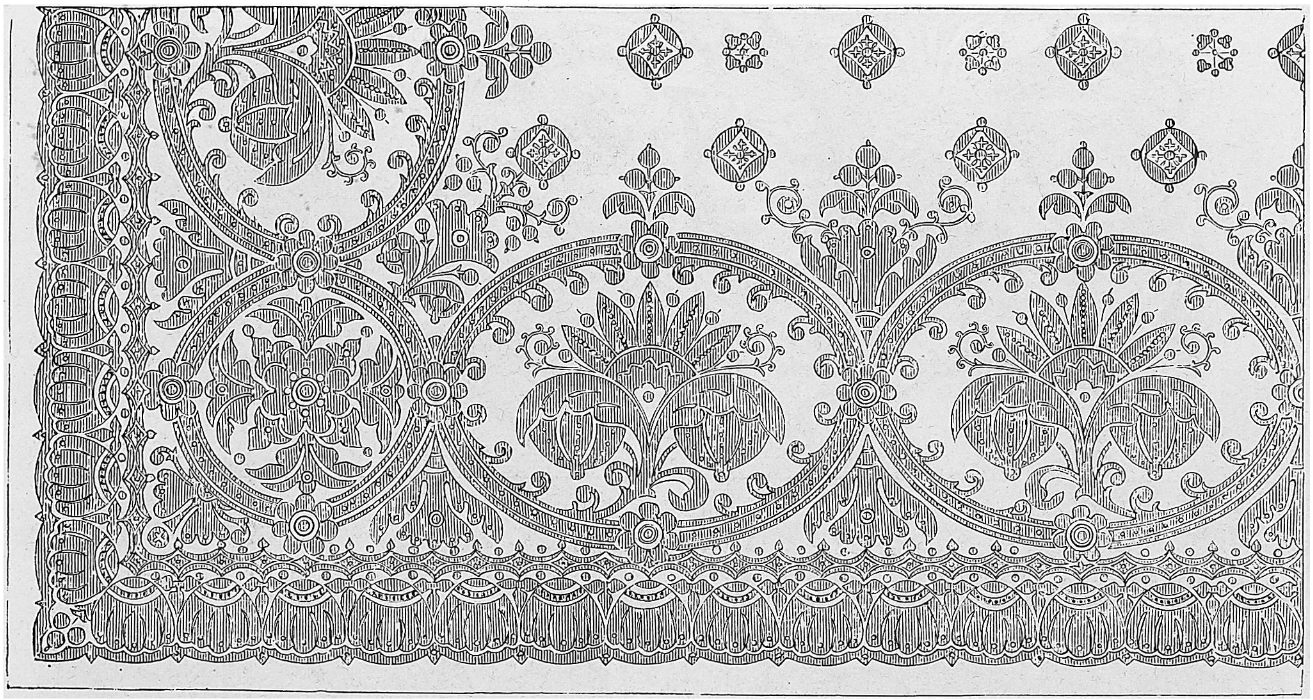
No. 6.



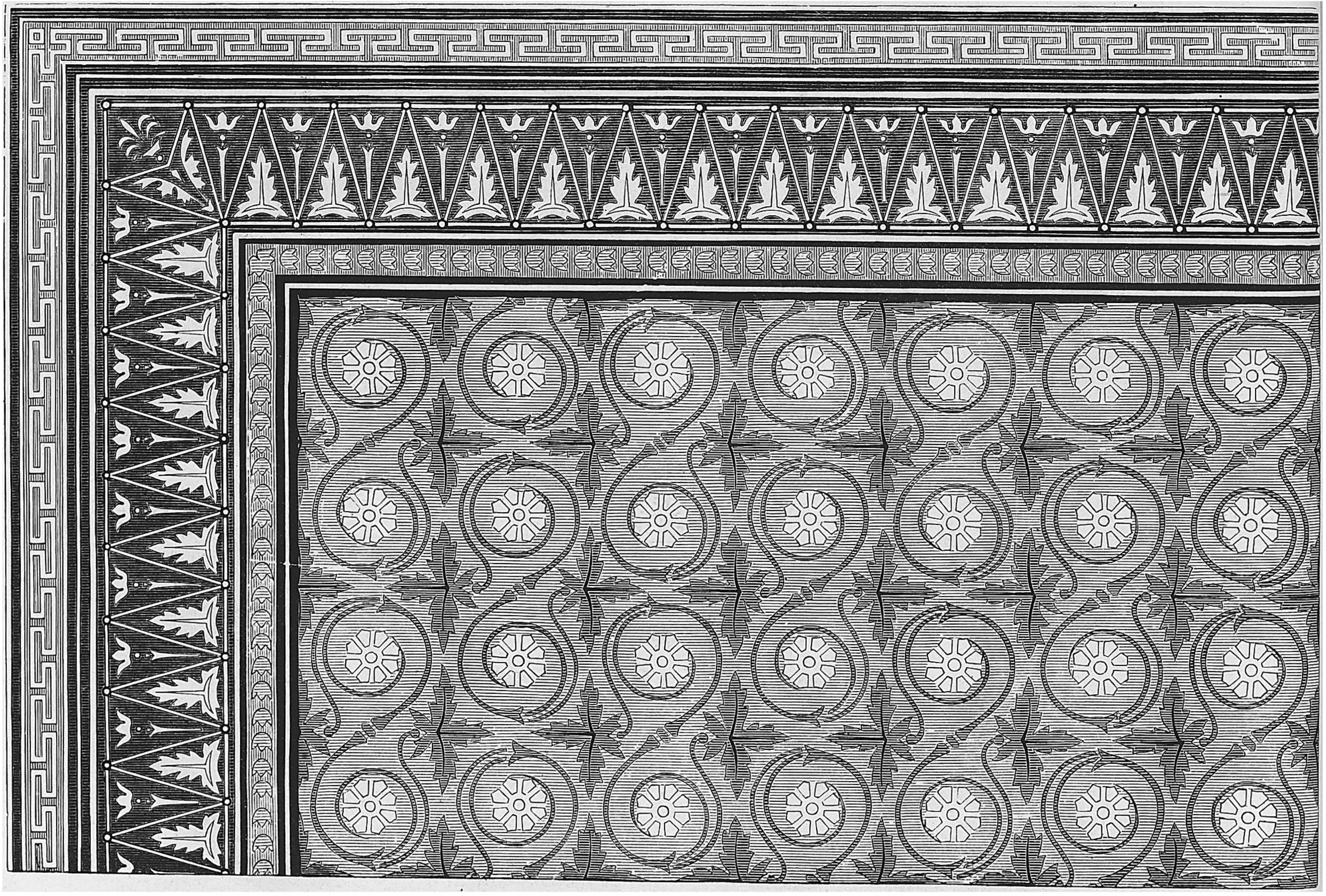
No. 4.

Nos. 3 and 4. German. Renaissance Ornaments; XVI. century.

Nos. 5 and 6. German. Renaissance Ornaments from Komburg and Hall, Württemberg.



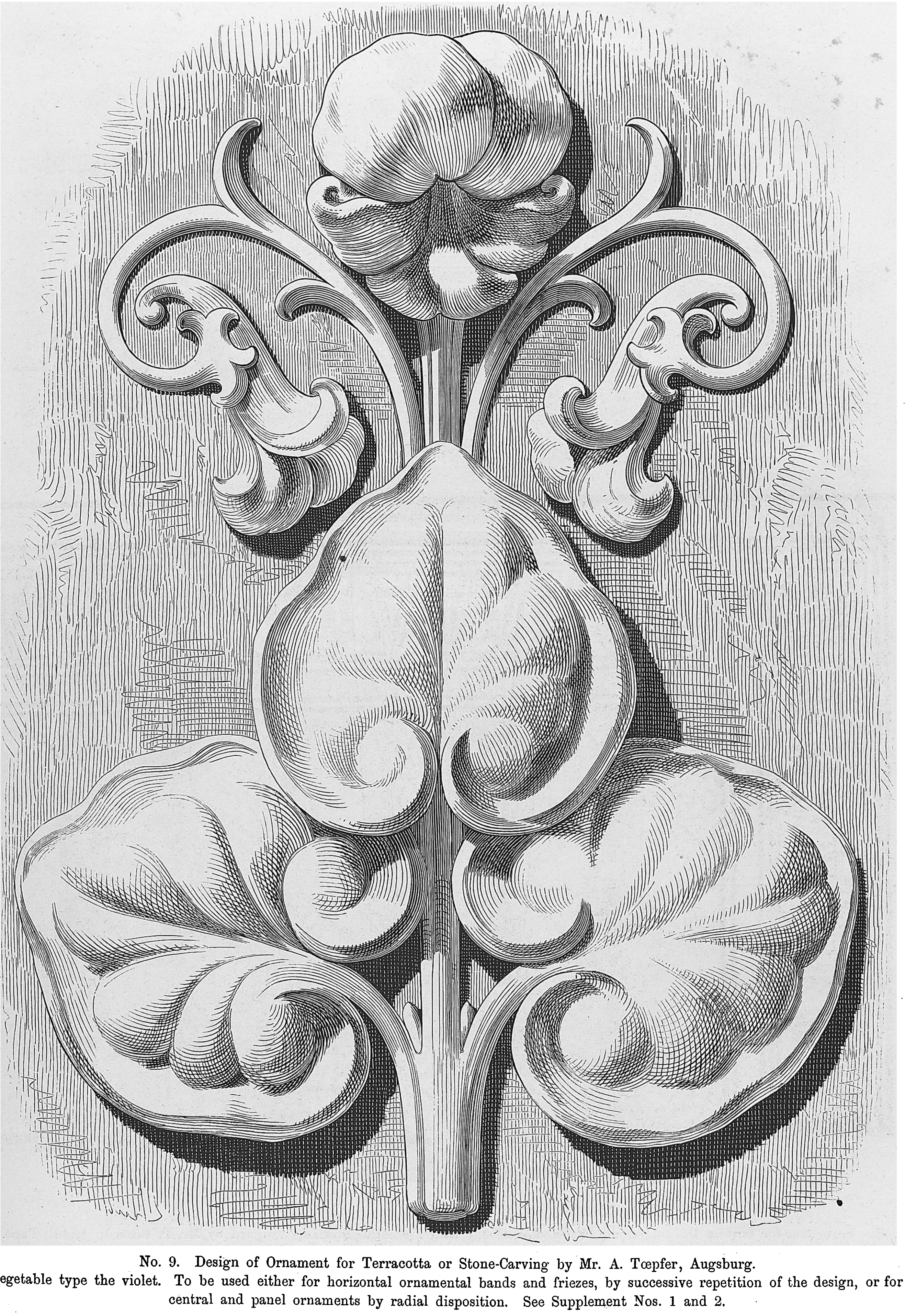
No. 7.



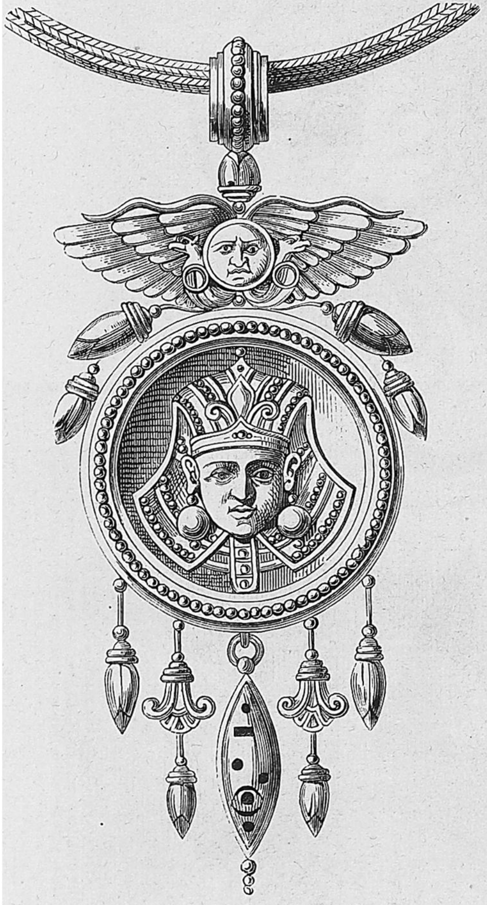
No. 8.

No. 7. Portion of Linen Damask Table Cloth, manufactured by Messrs. Brune and Lippelt, Bielefeld, from the design of Prof. Fr. Fischbach, Hanau.

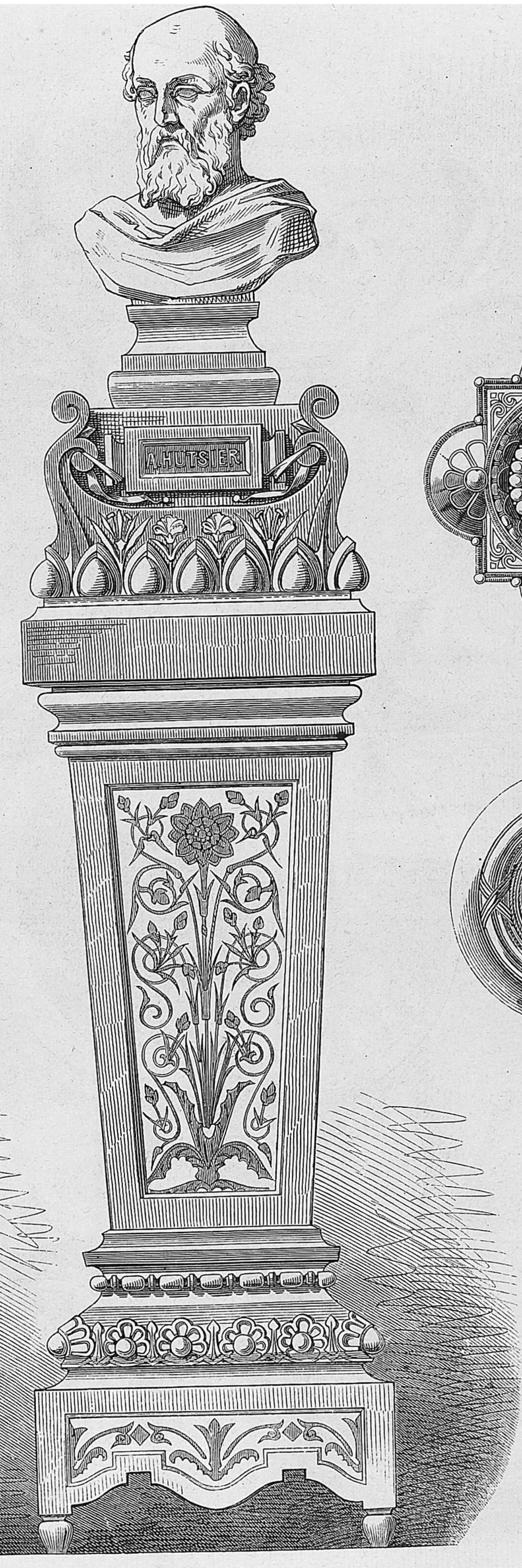
No. 8. Tile Pavement, manufactured by the Friedenthal Earthenware Works, Tschauschwitz in Silesia, from the design of Mr. E. Jacobsthal, Archt., Berlin. 1/6 real size.



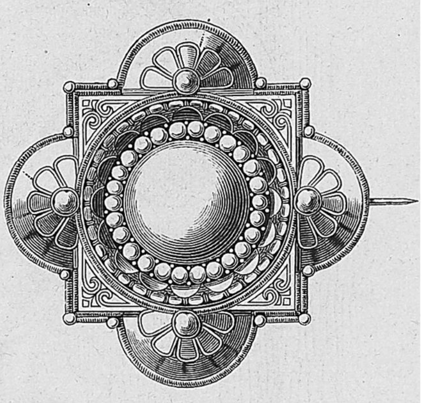
No. 9. Design of Ornament for Terracotta or Stone-Carving by Mr. A. Tœpfer, Augsburg.
Vegetable type the violet. To be used either for horizontal ornamental bands and friezes, by successive repetition of the design, or for central and panel ornaments by radial disposition. See Supplement Nos. 1 and 2.



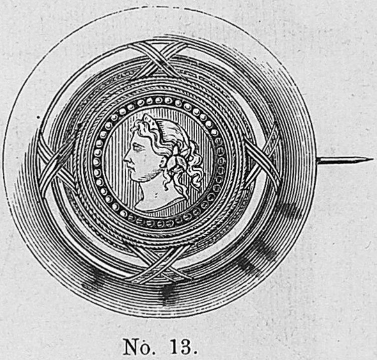
No. 11.



No. 10.



No. 12.

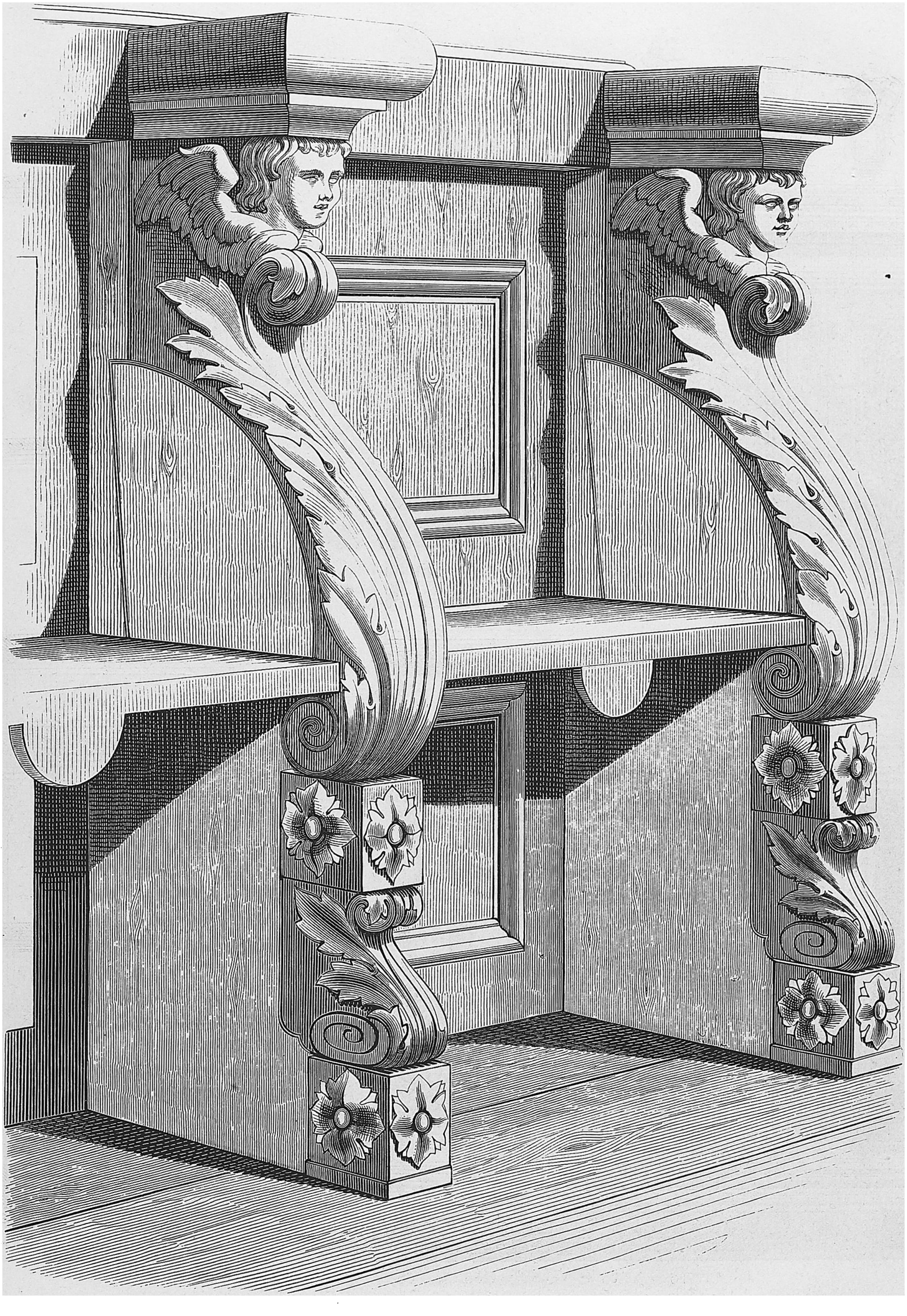


No. 13.

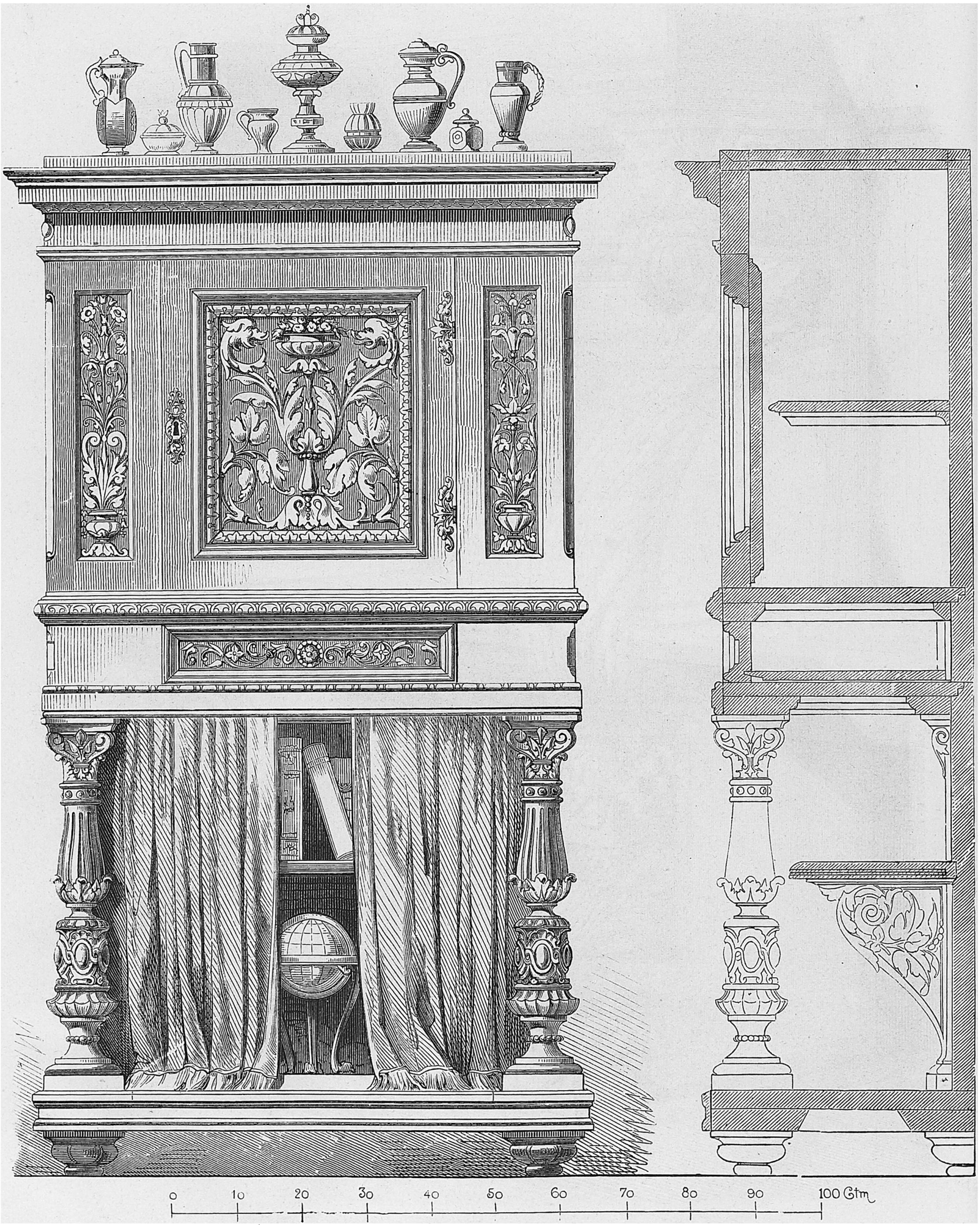
No. 10. Scabellum for Bust in Drawing-room, executed in Ebony with Florentine Mosaic, designed by Mr. P. Bénard, Archt., Paris. Details No. 5 of Supplement.

No. 11. Locket, manufactured by Mr. C. Ansorge, Rome, from the design of Mr. Salvatori.

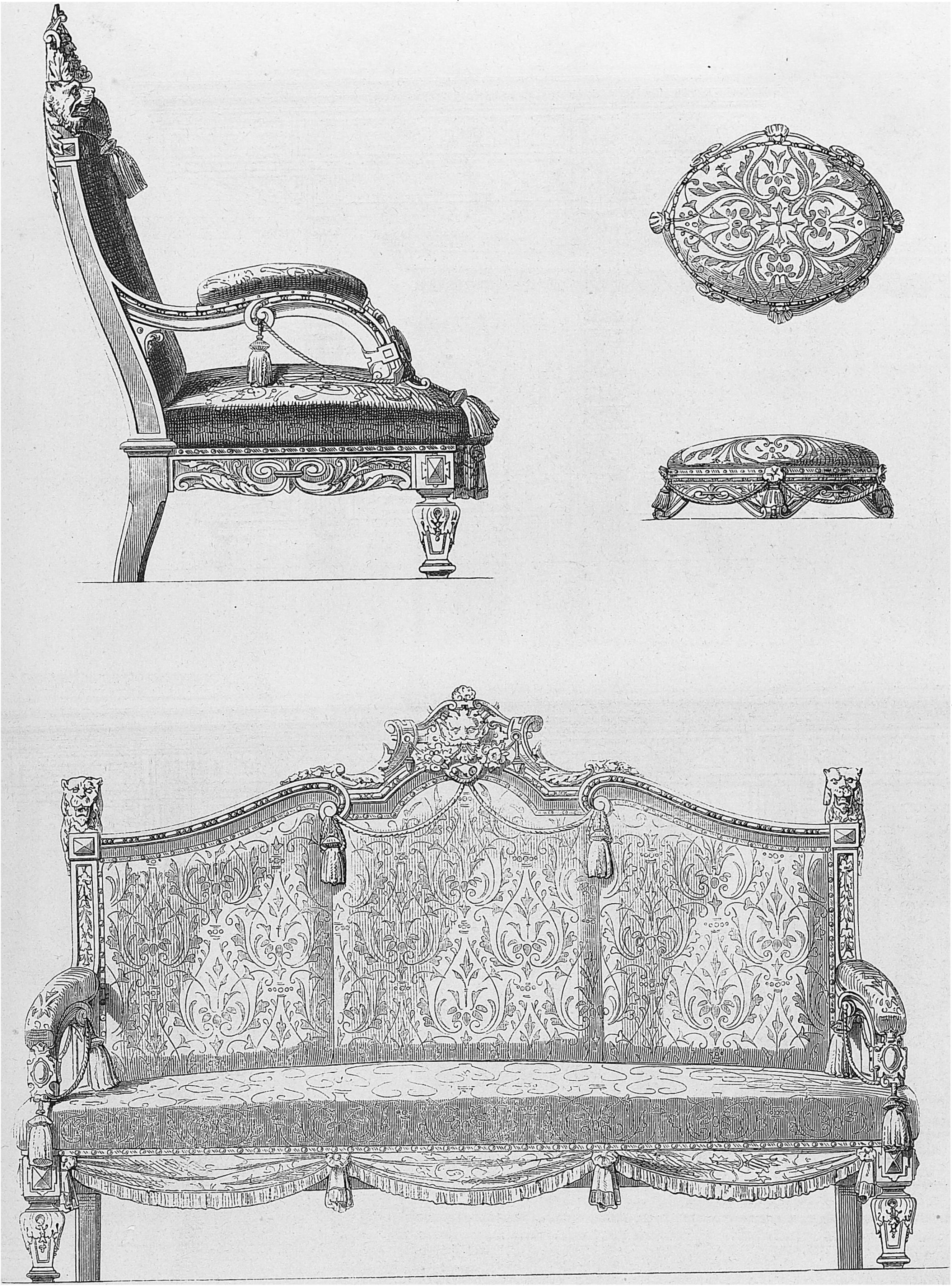
Nos. 12 and 13. Brooches, designed and manufactured by Mr. H. Schaper, Berlin.



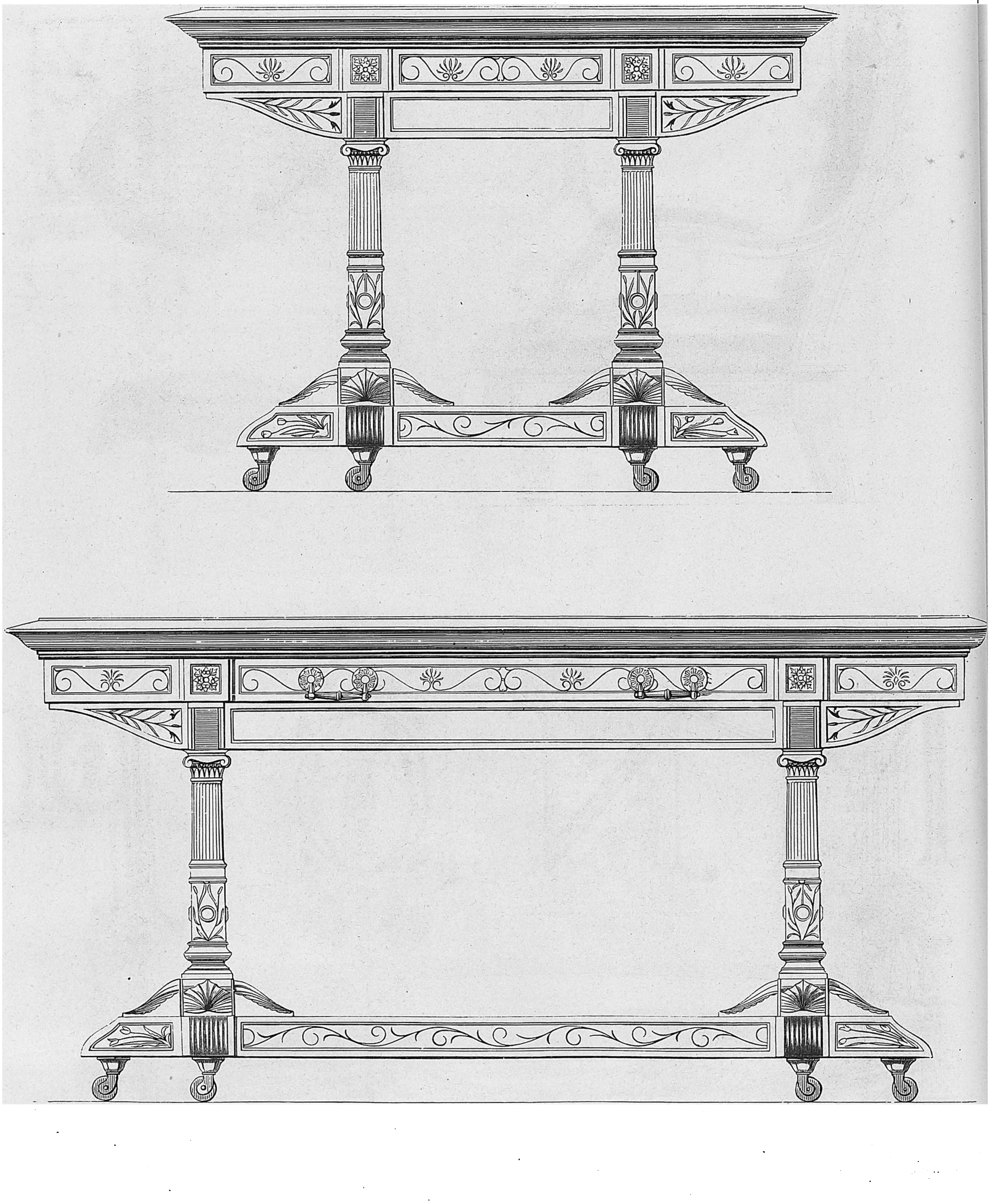
No. 14. Stalls in the Abbey Church of Werden on Ruhr. Early XVIII. century.



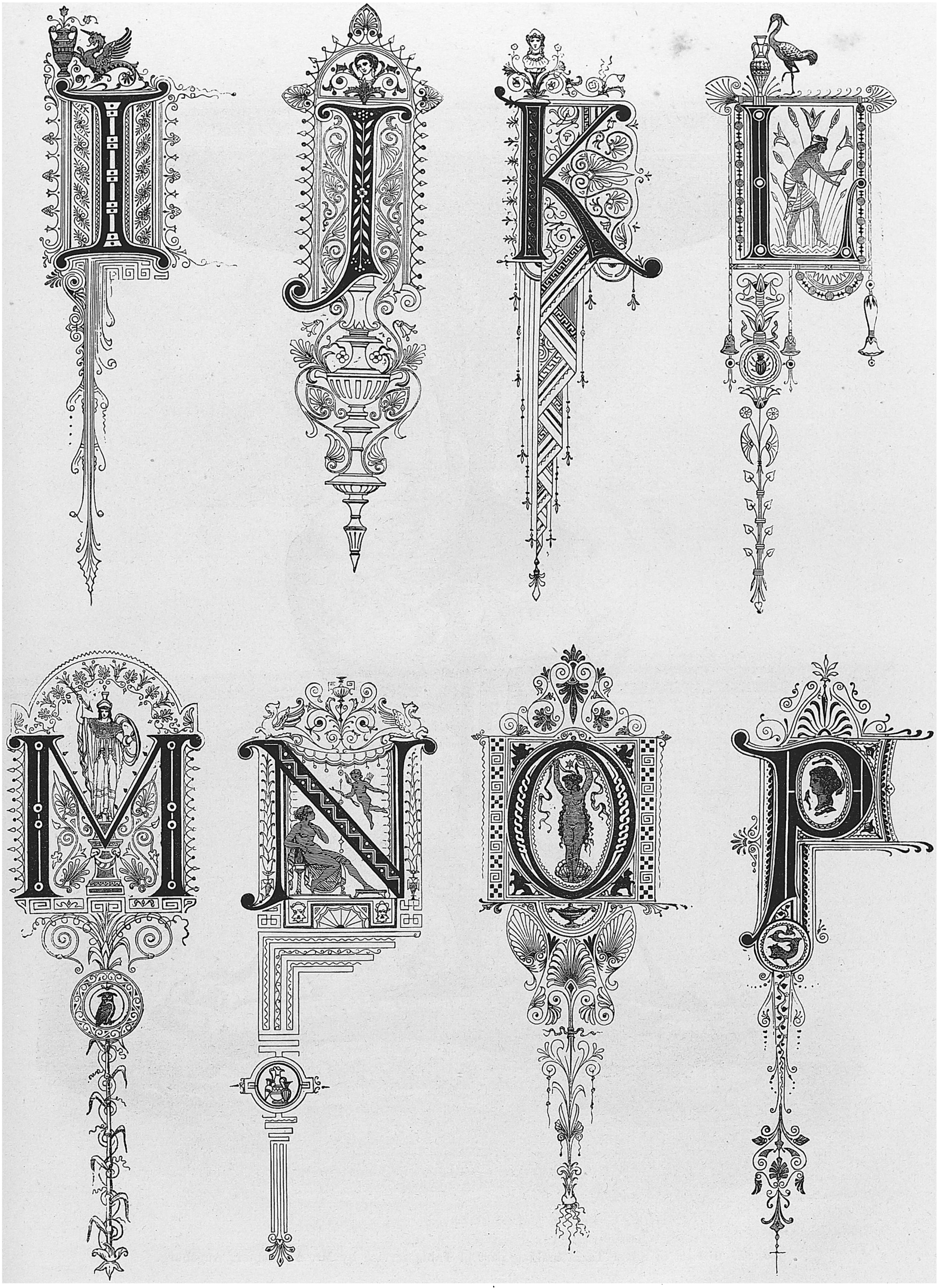
Nos. 15 and 16. Design of Oak Cabinet by Mr. A. Niedling, Aschaffenburg. Front and side elevations.



Nos. 17—20. Sofa and Footstool, designed by Prof. A. Ortwein, Nuremberg.
Walnut with violet velvet coverings, light violet border, yellow and violet silk trimmings and polished brass nails.
Covering of Footstool cut and sewn together in four quarters so as to form a star.
Details Nos. 6 and 7 of Supplement.

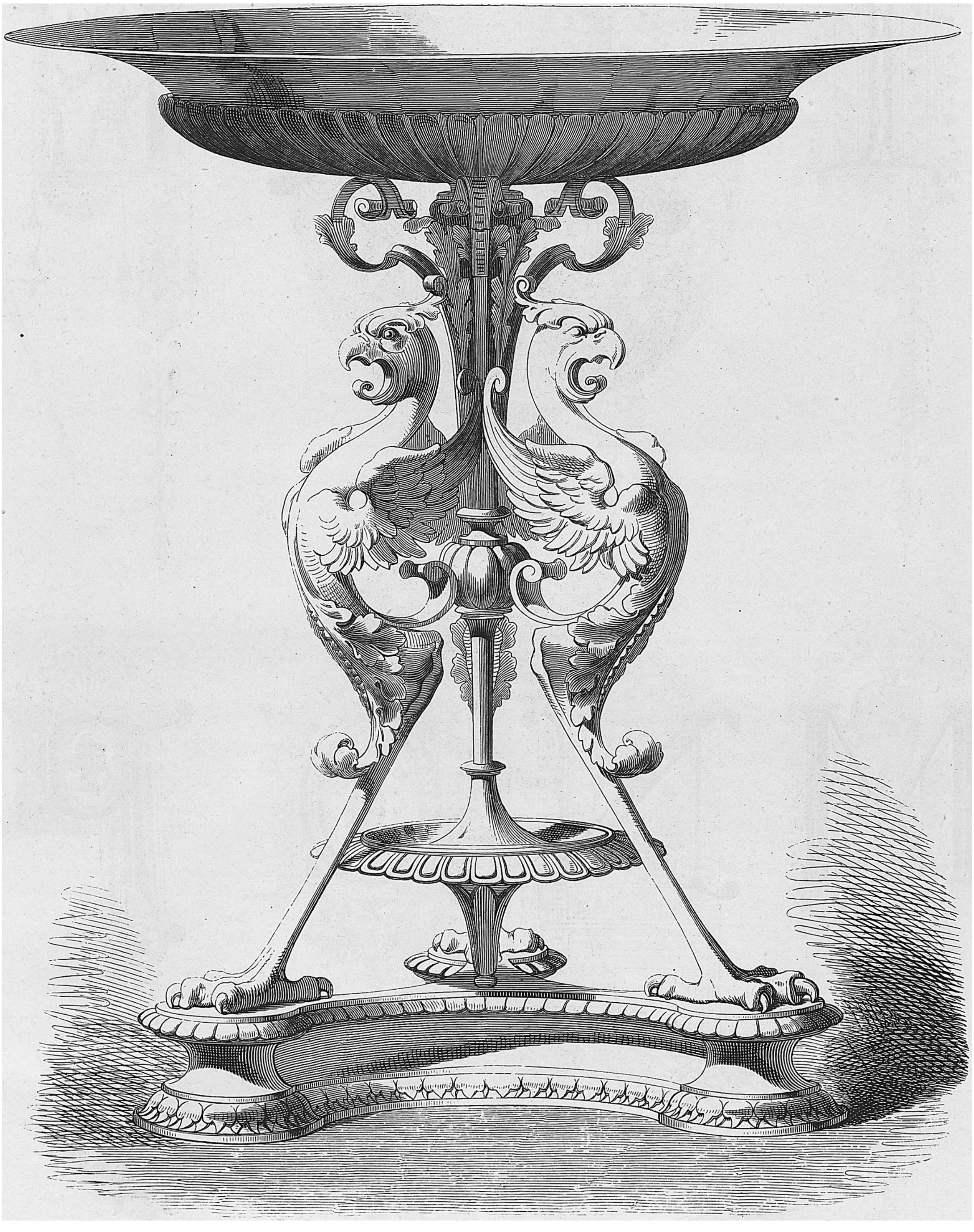


Nos. 21 and 22. Table for Maps and Plans.
For the Thames Conservancy Board-room, London designed by Mr. George Aitchison, Archt. Front and side elevations.
Details Nos. 3 and 4 of Supplement.

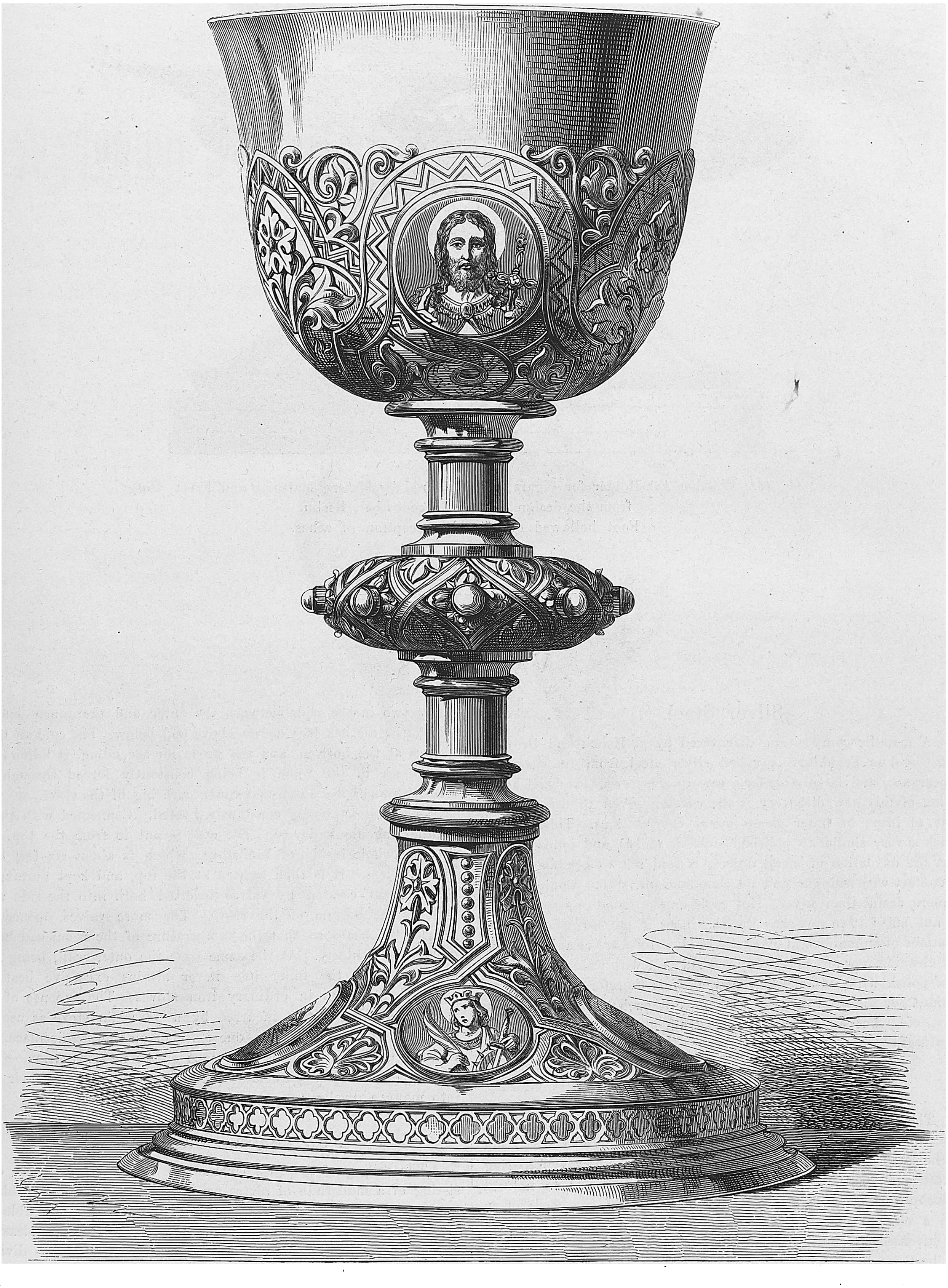


Nos. 23—30. Initials, designed by Prof. A. Gnauth, Stuttgart. (See *Workshop* Part 1, 1872, p. 15.)

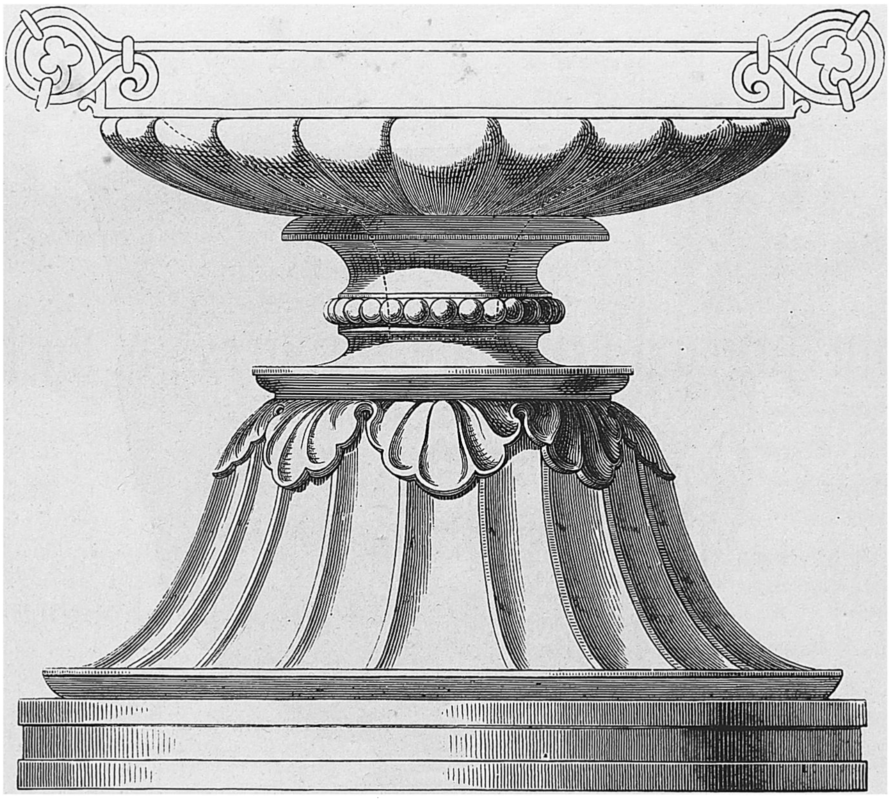
Alphabet continued in following Part of the *Workshop*. The Xylographic Institute of A. Closs, Stuttgart, furnishes electrotypes of these initials at moderate price.



No. 31. Design of Silver Tazza making part of Table service by Mr. A. Tœpfer, Augsburg.



No. 32. Communion Cup in Silver gilt, designed and manufactured by Mr. Ulrich Halbreiter, Munich.



No. 33. Wooden Ash-Holder for Cigars, manufactured by Messrs. Matthias and Frost, Burg from the design of Mr. E. Jacobsthal, Berlin.
Foot hollowed out for the reception of ashes.

VARIOUS.

Silver Steel.

A metallic composition, discovered by E. Hauck and Dr. Jean Noé Gogel in Frankfurt is called silver steel from its silver-like appearance, and is suitable for a variety of articles. The chief application of this new discovery is the coating given to different objects of brass or other cheap metal compositions. This coating which is very similar to polished steel or nickel, and tends to prevent the oxydation of metal objects is said not to get black when in contact with sulphur and its combinations, which would render it more useful than silver. Hot coals or the flame of a spirit lamp do not affect it in any way; neither does it get tarnished by exhalations of animal origin. Articles of this metal are cleaned without any cleaning-powder, being only washed over with water and rubbed to a polish with leather. The new alloy is therefore to be recommended for all sorts of household objects, such as tea urns, coffee pots, etc., but also for surgical instruments and water-closet apparatuses.

New Stove.

The *Times* notices a new invention promising to treble the effect of fuel consumed in heating rooms, which owes its reputation to the last German Arctic expedition. Captain Koldeway preparing to set out for the North Pole made a public appeal to natural philosophers for a stove which should suffice for the needs of so cold a climate. Of the various patterns submitted to him, the one invented by Professor Meidinger, of Carlsruhe, was pronounced the best, and having done excellent service on board ship, now begins gradually to insinuate itself into German households. Nothing can be more simple than the construction of this excellent apparatus. It is an iron stove, having a double wall, with a space about two inches wide between the outer and the inner one, to which the air has free access above and below. The cold air being always at the bottom, and the warm air ascending, it follows that all the air in the room is being constantly forced through the space between the outer and inner covering of the stove, or, what is the same, is being constantly heated. Connected with this is another ingenious device. The coal is put in from the top, and fills the whole inside of the stove, which is about six feet high, more or less. It is then lighted at the top, and kept burning by the draught created by valves inserted both into the side walls and at the bottom of the stove. The more valves opened the greater the heat, so that the temperature of the room can be regulated to a nicety. At the same time the outer wall, being at a distance from the inner one, never attains excessive heat, so great an objection in ordinary iron stoves. The expense of fuel is about a third of that incurred by a porcelain stove as used in Germany, and, I should say, one sixth of an English fireplace. No wonder, then, that elegant specimens of the new invention — not half as dear as our porcelain erections — are making their way into many a dwelling.

New Opera House, Paris.

The ceiling of the New Opera will be made of copper, consisting of a multitude of plates screwed together, and capable of being at any time disjointed. This roofing will be moveable, so that the height of the theatre may be regulated at pleasure. M. Lenepreu, who has been commissioned to paint it has divided it into several parts, and the subject chosen is "The hours of the day and night". There are hundreds of figures, all larger than life, grouped with much skill, and vividly colored.